



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/518,583	03/03/2000	Chee-Seng Chow	004701.P001	5843

826 7590 05/26/2004

ALSTON & BIRD LLP  
BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA  
101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000  
CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000

EXAMINER

ZIA, MOSSADEQ

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2134

DATE MAILED: 05/26/2004

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PRg

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application</b> 09/518,583	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CHOW ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Mossadeq Zia	<b>Art Unit</b> 2134	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 March 2000.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

Office Action Summary

Part of Paper No./Mail Date 2

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1, 11, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Patent No. 5,241,594, Kung et al.

3. Regarding claim 1, Kung discloses a method of performing multiple user authentications with a single sign-on, comprising:

performing a first user authentication (Kung, fig. 3, label 41, 42, col. 4, line 44-48);

selecting a remote server subsequent to said first authentication (Kung, fig. 3, label 54);

sending a token or “ID code and password” to said remote server containing

authentication information responsive to said first authentication, wherein the token also

contains information regarding an account for the user including at least one of a new

account for the user and an update to an existing account for the user (Kung, fig. 4, label

20, col. 3, line 4-6); and

decoding said authentication information, wherein said decoding or “comparing” said authentication information induces a second user authentication (Kung, fig. 3, label 49, 48, col. 3, line 7-9).

4. Regarding claim 11, Kung discloses claim 1 as mentioned above, in addition discloses a user sign-on interface and link interface to select a remote server (Kung, col. 4, line 7-9, 37-40)

5. Regarding claims 21, and 22, Kung discloses similar reasoning as in claim 1 above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 2-4, 9, 10, 12-13, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patent No. 5,241,594, Kung et al in view Patent No. 5,661,807, Guski et al.

8. Regarding claim 2, Kung discloses a token, but fails to show the said sending includes sending said token within a universal resource locator. However, Guski et al discloses an authentication system using one-time password where at the requesting node a non-time dependent is generated from a non-secret information identifying a user and the host application ID (an universal resource locator) (Guski, Abstract, col. 6, lines 29-30). This is combined with a time-dependent value to produce a composite value that is encrypted to produce an authentication parameter or “token” (Abstract). Guski further teaches that it is a secure way to access host applications because the user’s real host authentication password does not flow across the network in clear text, nor can the one-time password be reused if intercepted (Guski,

Art Unit: 2134

col. 1, line 58-62). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kung as per teaching of Guski to gain the advantage of using one-time passwords because it prevents unauthorized access to a remote server from the reuse of the authentication token and guarantees the integrity of the authentication information (Guski, col. 1, line 58-62).

9. Regarding claim 3, Kung et al and Guski et al disclose claim 2 as mentioned above, in addition discloses said token includes a timestamp (Guski, col. 2, line 62-64).

10. Regarding claim 4, Kung et al and Guski et al teach claim 2 as mentioned above, in addition discloses said token is encrypted (Guski, Abstract, line 9-10).

3. Regarding claim 9, Kung et al and Guski et al disclose claim 1 as mentioned above, in addition discloses said first user authentication occurs within an Intranet (Kung, col. 2, line 60-64).

11. Regarding claim 10, Kung et al and Guski et al disclose claim 1 as mentioned above, in addition discloses said second user authentication occurs within said remote server (Kung, col. 3, line 7-9).

12. Regarding claim 12, Kung et al and Guski discloses similar subject matter as mentioned above in claim 2.

13. Regarding claim 13, Kung et al and Guski discloses similar subject matter as mentioned above in claim 3.

14. Regarding claim 19, Kung et al and Guski discloses similar subject matter as mentioned above in claim 9.

Art Unit: 2134

15. Regarding claim 20, Kung et al and Guski discloses similar subject matter as mentioned above in claim 10.

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claims 5-8, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patent No. 5,241,594, Kung et al in view Patent No. 5,661,807, Guski et al. in further view of Microsoft Press, Computer Dictionary, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.

18. Regarding claims 5, 15, Kung et al and Guski et al teach claim 2 as mentioned above, in addition discloses, registering new users, but fails to disclose that a the token includes new user flag. However, Mirosoft Press teaches that a flag is used by a computer in processing or interoperating information and is used in information processing. Depending on its use, a flag can be a code, embedded in data, that identifies some condition or to indicate an event of some type (Microsoft Press, pg. 198). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kung as per teaching of Guski in further view of Microsoft Press to gain the advantage of using flags because it will enable the client to communicate a condition to the remote host to process along with the authentication token and trigger a response accordingly.

19. Regarding claims 6, 16, Kung et al and Guski et al in further view of Microsoft Press teach claim 5, in addition teaches said remote server creates a new user account in response to said new user flag (Kung, col. 3, line 35-36, Microsoft Press, pg. 198, line 10).

20. In regards to claim 7, 17, Kung et al and Guski et al in further view of Microsoft Press teach claim 5, in addition teaches said token includes user profile update information (Kung, col. 3, line 35-36, Microsoft Press, pg. 198, line 10).

### ***Response to Arguments***

21. Applicant's arguments filed on page 8 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. This examiner respectfully disagrees to allow method, system, and computer readable medium claims [1-22], because of the amended limitation of "information regarding an account for the user including at least one of a new account for the user and an update to an existing account for the user." Kung shows the second authentication where "the authentication information (token) is compared with authentication information for the same user stored in the second computer", (Kung, col. 3, line 7-9). It is irrelevant what the said authentication information is since this step does not fundamentally change the process of authenticating a user. Neither does it change how the system operates, nor does it change the computer readable medium having stored instructions. The additional information is merely extra data incorporated into the token data structure. Thusly, all the rejections for the above claims stand.

### ***Conclusion***

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mossadeq Zia whose telephone number is 703-305-8425. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday between 8:30am - 5:00pm.


Art Unit: 2134

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Greg Morse can be reached on 703-308-4789. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mossadeq Zia  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2134

mz  
5/17/04

  
GREGORY MORSE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100